THE DAILY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1894.

WASHINGTON OFFICE-1410 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

Telephone Calls.

Business Office 238 | Editorial Rooms 242 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,

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page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign post-All communications intended for publication in thu paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-

a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

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The only cities which did not go Republican this week are those in which there were no elections.

Mr. Bynum voted for the seigniorage bill when the House passed it, but voted to sustain the President's veto, which shows that Mr. Bynum is doing the cuckoo part.

After having been offered steady employment at \$1.50 a day the contingent of Coxey's army stranded at East St. Louis should not be fed by people who earn their bread

If the President's own party had only voted on his veto of the seigniorage bill the House he would have been beaten, since sixty of the 114 votes to sustain the President were those of Republicans.

The returning prosperity, to which Mr. Cleveland bore testimony in his veto message, does not materialize in the figures of the treasury receipts, as the deficit was \$6,000,000 during March, or \$500,000 more than during February.

If the Board of Examiners created outside the city charter is not going to permitted to examine applicants except for a half-dozen clerkships and a few other places it must be regarded as an orna mental appendage.

"The Democratic party is between the devil and the deep sea," confessed Senator Mills the other day; "therefore I am for the Senate bill." The elections of the past week indicate that the great adversary was taking his own.

Even the stuffed Democratic vote o not avail in the election Tuesday. In December the Democrats carby 1,290 in a total vote of on Tuesday the Republicans carried the city by 18,539 in a total vote

The Republicans in Indiana cities and dent that the Democrats can be beaten "hands down" that they will not need to make an effort to carry them. Always fight as if there was a foe to be beaten by

The recent municipal elections in Wisconin are considered significant as to the ef fect upon the future of the Republican party in that State. They show that the German Lutherans, who went off on the school issue, have returned to the Repub-The Germania, a German paper published in Milwaukee, which led the fight against the Bennett law in 1890, says the Lutherans have returned to their first love, and will continue hereafter to act with the Republican party.

Springfield, Ill., the capital of the State and the city of Abraham Lincoln, has al ways been Democratic until this week when, with the county, it went Republican. The results of the Illinois elections indicate that the gerrymander made to insure a Democratic Legislature to elect another Democratic United States Senator will not succeed, and the "physical wreck" statesman now in the House assailing the pension system need not be at the expense of continuing a senatorial canvass.

The Rhode Island victory is most significant. The State contains thousands of people who work in cotton and woolen mills, who are either foreign born or of foreign parentage, a large part of whom usually Democratic ticket. Last year these voters gave the Democrats a plurality of about 1,200, but this year these people voted the Republican ticket, and the Republican majority is nearly 6,000 Better than any election yet held the result in Rhode Island tells what the workingman thinks of free trade.

After Senator Mills had made his speech defending the ad valorem system of placing duties he was troubled by the questions of his opponents. One asked him why articles competing with Southern production were given a specific duty, like rice, sugar, cort and fron ore, while all articles of higher production in the North are put under the ad valorem duty. Another asked why the coarser cotton goods manufactured in the South were protected by a specific duty, while the higher grades of cottor on the ad valorem lists. Mr Mills could not answer these questions satisfactorily, but he might if he had been frank and truthful. If he had been so, his answer would have run thus: "I am hos to the manufacturing enterprise of the rth. That enterprise has caused the borth to far outstrip the South in population, business and wealth. I am a freetrader because I desire to check the rapid growth of the North, because, to a certain extent, it will deprive that section of

Northern States, no great danger to Southby the spirit of the enterprise of the North may join the side hostile to the old Southern regime, to which I belong. I am for specific duties for the South because they give them an advantage over the North." But Mr. Mills and those like him are not frank.

WHY HAS SENATOR VOORHEES BEEN DEPOSED!

What is the matter with Senator Voorhees that he has practically been displaced as leader of the majority in the Senate on the tariff bifl? He was displaced in a similar manner when the Sherman repeal bill was before the Senate, but that displacement was accounted for on the ground that a large majority of his party were opposed to the measure and for that reason selected a leader representing their element. But now the case is different. Mr. Voorhees has been reduced to the ranks and Senator Harris, of Tennessee, installed in his place. Why is it? Men of his party in the Senate say that it is due to his ignorance of parliamentary law. Has two-thirds of a generation without acquira mastery of the limited rules of the Senate? If this is the cause of reducing Senator Voorhees to the ranks and practically putting Mr. Harris in his place those who have done it practically declare that Mr. Voorhees is a very dull man. If he has been in the Senate all these years without acquiring sufficient skill to defend portions of his bill against the assaults of the minority Mr. Voorhees is not the man so many people have taken him to be. Can it be possible that Mr. Voorhees's friends distrust him? Do they fear that Mr. Voorhees may turn upon the Voorhees bill at some critical period and disfigure it? Do the other trust Senators suspect the loyalty of the high priest of the Whisky Trust? Are the real free-traders fearful that Senator Voorhees will again become a protection shouter, as he was several years ago, when he sees that Indiana is likely to be as reliably Republican as Verment if Democracy continues free trade? Is it his skill as a parliamentarian or his loyalty to free trade that his associates who have deposed him distrust? Perhaps the ex-confederate Harris has just stepped into Mr. Voorhees's place as chairman of the finance committee and Senator Voorhecz, true to his life long habit, has become a servile follower. Again, it may be that after reading the Voorhees speech of Monday his party associates are ashamed to admit that he is their leader. It was a very ridiculous speech, and one of which every intelligent Hoosier must be ashamed. If this is the cause, the Journal cannot come to the senior Senator's defense. If he were accused of incapacity to lead, or if he were distrusted as one who would become recreant to the Southern leaders, the Journal would hasten to his defense; but, if the cause is last Monday's wild harangue, it cannot do it. What the Journal denounces in such men as Governor Waite, of Colorado, Governor Pennoyer, of Oregon, and General Master Workman Sovereign it cannot conscientiously approve in the senior Senator. But the people of Indiana, without regard to

Senator Voorhees has been disgraced by his Democratic associates.

AD VALOREM AND SPECIFIC DUTIES. A part of Senator Voorhees's speech on the tariff bill was devoted to a defense of ad valorem duties as against specific. The latter he characterized as "this chief instrument of high protection and unbridled extortion," while the former was so plain that "with a piece of chalk on a board the consumer can figure out for himself what he pays for the goods and what, in addi tion, he pays as a tax." And with his customary fondness for sweeping assertion he declares that "light and instruction for the people are to be found in every line of an ad valorem tariff; while darkness and deception lurk in the very principle of specific rates of duty."

party or race, would like to know why

It is not important that the purchaser or consumer of goods should know how much he pays for the goods, and what, in addition, he pays as tax. No government ever framed a tariff law with any such idea. I makes no difference to the consumer whether the principle of a tariff law is simple or complex, whether with a piece of chalk and a board he can figure out the duty or not. The important point with the consumer is whether he is earning good wages and is able to buy what he wants The points for the government to consider are the collection of revenue and the pre vention of frauds. In both of these respects specific duties are greatly preferable to ad valorem. Experience has shown that ad valorem duties, or duties based on the value of the goods imported, are far more difficult to fix and to collect than specific duties, and that they open a field for frauds which it is impossible for the government to prevent. The foreign exporter might well say, "let me fix the value of my goods and I care not who fixes the duties." The ad valorem system permits him to fix the value, and is, therefore, a direct invitation and encouragement to the undervaluation of invoices. No system of ad valorem duties can be devised that will not practically leave the valuation of invoices in the hands of the foreign exporter. It is impossible for the customs officers of the United States to know the value of goods at the place of production or shipment, and it would be enormously expensive to employ a sufficient number of customs officers to carry out this rule. Experience has shown that it cannot be done, the result being that the government is practically at the mercy of foreign exporters.

The experience of this and of all other countries is in favor of specific duties. Only one Secretary of the Treasury has ever recommended ad valorem duties, and that was Robert J. Walker. In 1801 Hon. Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson, said: "Without any view to an increase of revenue, but in order

duties on all such articles, now paying ford, Secretary of the Treasury under President Monroe, made a similar recommendaaccompanied by a list of over one hundred articles on which he urged that the duties be changed from ad valorem to specific. Hon. Walter Forward, Secretary of the Treasury under President Tyler,

With a view to guard the revenue against fraudulent undervaluations which cannot be entirely prevented by the existing scheme of ad valorem duties, specific duties are proposed in nearly all cases when practicaole. The operation of the system of specific duties may not be perfectly equal in all cases, in respect to the value of articles included under it, but this inconvenience is more than compensated by the security of the revenue against evasions, and by the tendency of specific duties to exclude worthless and inferior articles, by which purchasers and consumers are often imposed

Hon. Daniel Manning, Mr. Cleveland's first Secretary of the Treasury, and a man of decided ability, made a report on the subject, in which he strongly recommended the substitution of specific for ad valorem

duties. In this report he said: One advantage and perhaps the chief advantage, of a specific over an ad valorem system is in the fact that, under the former duties are levied by a positive test, which can be applied by our officers while the merchandise is in the possession of the government, and according to a standard which is altogether national and domestic · · · But under an ad valorem system, the facts to which the ad valorem rate is to be applied must be gathered in places many thousand miles away and under cirumstances most unfavorable to the administration of justice.

This evidence might be multiplied by similar quotations from other Secretaries, but these will suffice. Na Secretary of the Treasury who has ever given the subject careful consideration, with the single excep tion of Robert J. Walker, has favored ad valorem duties.

Other countries have discarded ad valorem duties for the reason that a tariff should be in the interest of the governmen that frames it, and ad valorem duties cannot be so administered. France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, in fact all the leading na tions of Europe, levy specific duties instead of ad valorem duties, notwithstanding the fact that they are contiguous countries and it would be comparatively easy to ascertain the value of goods in one country or a other. England levies tariff duties on thirty-eight articles, all specific and not one ad valorem. France levies duties on 619 articles, all specific and not one ad valorem Austria has 357 and Russia 440 specific, with only a few ad valorem rates. Germany has only two ad valorem rates in her en tire tariff, Italy only one and Spain only one. These countries legislate intelligently for their own interests, and the United States should do the same. Mr. Voorhees's defense of ad valorem duties is a plea for an antiquated system and one which puts the government at a great disadvantage

EXPANSION OF SUFFRAGE.

against dishonest importers.

The Women's Local Council having decided to place a woman in the field as a candidate for membership in the School Board it may be hoped that they will secure he election. As the Journal has repeatedly said the admission of a woman to that board other things being equal, seems desirable The lady spoken of in connection with th place is in every way qualified, and w undoubtedly discharge the duties of the post tion admirably.

Incidentally, it may be remarked that

is somewhat amusing to note the comment on the proposed candidacy of persons who favor it, yet are opposed in a general way to woman suffrage and all its real and im aginary accompaniments. The election of woman to this place, they say, has no re lation to the general subject of equal suffrage. But, oh, timid souls, it has a very direct and important bearing upon tha same thing. The wary suffragists who are encouraging the nomination and election this nonpartisan and nonpolitical lady know what bearing it has upon their cherished cause, but they are saying nothing. Th Journal has not been sworn to secrecy, and, therefore, tells what it knows. Every woman who is elected to office, though be by the votes of men alone, is helping along the general cause of suffrage. It has begun that way everywhere. Women have served as clerks and deputies in public offices, and have learned that the duties of the chiefs are such as they are fully competent to perform. They have been chosen by men, as a great favor and con cession, to act as school directors, and even county school superintendents, and with what result? Why, that of convincing other women that they, too, should have a voice in controlling the schools. They cannot have it except through suffrage, but in over twenty States and Territories some form of school suffrage has been granted them. Having secured that much, they ask for more, and municipal suffrage will be the next step. They are socking this earnestly n a number of States, and are in triumphant possession of the coveted rights at least one State, with promising prospects in several others. In two States they have complete suffrage. It is an insidious thing, this suffrage idea, and persistent. It gets a foothold in a community, and the man who once hated accepts it first as harmless, then encourages it unconsciously to himself, and lo! suddenly it takes possession and he follows helplessly after.

The Journal is merely a chronicler of discuss the merits or disadvantages of equal suffrage. It simply calls attention to the facts of history and ventures the this year to vote for a woman as school commissioner will have the privilege of casting their ballots for a female member Congress a few years later, and when they go, humbly, yet amiably, to the polls for this purpose their wives and sisters will go with them. Is it a sad and solemn

MRS. BULLITT'S WRATH.

When the Indianapolis Women's Council formally resolved to write a letter to Mrs. Bullitt, of Kentucky, expressing its great regret "that she should have been the only one to raise her voice extenuating the conduct of Colonel Breckinridge," that body probably did not mean to be ambiguous. It doubtless intended to disapprove of Mrs. Bullitt's action and not to show regret

understood the matter, and she is very. mind with much vigor. She says she was misrepresented in the first place and never posed as a champion of Colonel Breckinridge, "for whom she has no respect whatever." She only asked the public to have consideration for his family-a somewhat unnecessary request, since the public is not in the least concerned with his family -and she sought to convey a moral, which was this: "If women would only conduct themselves properly on all occasions, and only be true to their own womanhood, we would never have such men as Colonel Breckinridge to contend with." This very simple proposition Mrs. Bullitt thinks has been disputed, and, she declares, with superfluous emphasis, that she supports it still, "regardless of the opinions of the public, the press and the whole world!!! No one has denied this obvious truth nor its twin affirmation (which Mrs. Bullitt does not make), that "if men would conduct themselves properly on all occasions and be true to their own manhood we should have no Pollards." The Kentucky lady does not take the second proposition into consideration, however, nor does she modify the opinion for which she was first criticised-that of placing the chief blame for such sins on her own sex. "I have," she says with alliterative flerceness, "I have as much 'Christian charity' as any of my sex, but it will never go out to any fullfledged fallen female who willfully gives up all a woman possesses-her virtue-for either a 'ten-dollar bill,' a mess of pottage, a Congressman, or, indeed, any price, and then pleads seduction. I repeat, both are to blame and should suffer. The woman I blame far more than the man." She then expresses the hope that she will hear no further harangues from Indianapolis cour cils, New York social purity leagues or home critics who are presumptuous in rebuking a lady "whose position has ever been the loftiest, whose social foundation is immovable, and will ever remain so." She closes by saying: "This card ends all further notice by me of trashy comment from wheresoever it may spring." The character of the Kentucky lady's remarks should warn the local council that she is dangerous person to tamper with. If the letter of remonstrance has not yet been sent it might be wise for the secretary to delay action. Notwithstanding Mrs. Bullitt's announced intention of saying nothing more she may be goaded into further response, in which case the local council is likely to wish it had never been born or had confined itself to the eradication of comparatively venial Indiana sins. The council is in a fair way to learn that its paths are not all of pleasantness, nor its ways of peace when it tackles the short-

Kentucky. A PATRIOTIC ADDRESS.

comings of the outside universe, including

At the recent annual dinner of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, spoke at some length on the duty and value of patriotism. His address was one of fervid eloquence. He spoke of the nature of patriotism and of its beauty and value as national and individual characteristics. He compared America with other countries, and showed that citizens of this country had greater reasons for loyalty and patriotism than those of any other. "The duty to love country," he said, "is the duty of justice and of gratitude." Again, he said, "Duty to country is a duty to conscience, and allegiance to country is limited only by allegiance to God." In discussing the war he showed himself in fullest sympathy with its results as shown in the preservation of the Union, the abolition of slavery and the unification of the Republic. He pleaded earnestly for a free ballot, for nonest elections, for pure politics and for the enforcement of law. He declared that lovalty to the flag was the true test and should be the only test of American citizen-

ship. On this point he said: This country is America; only they who are loyal to her can be allowed to live under her flag; and they who are loyal to her may enjoy all her liberties and rights. Freedom of religion is accorded by the Constitution; religion is put outside State action, and most wisely so; therefore, the religion of a citizen must not be considered by voter or executive officer. The oath of allegiance to the country makes the man a citizen; if that allegiance is not plenary and supreme, he is false to his profession; if it is, he is an American. Discrimination and segregations, in civil or political matters, on lines of birthplace, or of race, or of language-and, I add, of color-is un-American, and wrong. Compel all to be Ameri cans, in soul, as well as in name; and then let the standard of their value be their American citizenship.

That breathes the spirit of true patriotism, and anything less than that savors of proscription and intolerance. The speaker concluded with an eloquent appeal to all Americans to unite in the patriotic duty of maintaining a free ballot, of informing and purifying public opinion, of promoting good morals, of upholding the law, and of making American liberty the light of the world. For himself, he declared his unwavering faith in the Republic. "I have faith," he said, "in the providence of God and the progress of humanity; I will not believe that liberty is not a permanent gift, and it were not if America fail. I have faith in the powerful and loyal national heart of America, which clings fast to liberty, and sooner or later rights wrongs and uproots evils. I have no fears, Clouds cross the heavens; soon a burst of sunlight dispels them. Different interests in society are out of joint with one another, and the social organism is feverish; it is simply the effort toward new adjustments; in a little while there will be order and peace. Threatening social and political evils are near, and are seemingly gaining ground; the American people are conservatively patient, but ere long the national heart is roused and the evils, however formidable be their aspect, go down before the tread of an indignant

These extracts from Archbishop Ireland's address convey an inadequate idea of true philosophy, its fervid patriotism and its genuine eloquence. Yet there are persons who profess to believe that a man cannot be a Roman Catholic and a true and oyal American citizen at the same time.

Serial number 91 of Official Records of the War of the Rebellion contains one of the

he discloses to Jefferson Davis all that he knew concerning the movements of the peace Democrats in the North at that time. He sets forth the whole scheme of the conspirators. Three States, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, were to be seized by peace Democrats. July 20 was set for the uprising, but the date was postponed to Aug. 16. To get up a large peace meeting in Peoria rebel money was contributed. But as the time for action approached the leaders lost courage, a lot of arms sent to Indianapolis was discovered and seized, and the movement was suspected. Thompson says:

The day on which the great movement was to be made became known to Mr. Mc-Donald, candidate for Governor in Indiana, and, believing that it would mar his prospects for election unless prevented, he threatened to expose all the parties engaged unless the project was abandoned.

Thus the day passed and nothing was done. Thompson goes on to state that, pursuant to the advice of the Davis government, he had induced many peace people in the North to change their paper money into gold and send it out of the country, and \$25,000 of rebel money was expended to promote the exportation of gold, with a view to the depreciation of the greenback. He says that he advanced money to a Mr. Churchill, in Cincinnati, to organize a corps to burn the city. He reported that the failure to burn New York was because of the reliance of the leader upon Greek fire, but, nevertheless, the attempt caused great panic in that city. This letter was written after Mr. Lincoln's re-election, which, he says, "so demoralized the Sons of Liberty that a new order was formed called the Order of the Star." The interesting feature in this and another letter by an agent in Nova Scotia is that they prove all that was discovered and charged upon the peace Democrats in this State by Governor Morton and others.

Mr. Clyde Shropshire, United States vice consul at Paris, is a Democratic statesman of Georgia who takes himself very seriously. On the 1st of April, while the Governor of Georgia was wrestling with the senatorial vacancy, some person wired Mr. Shropshire as follows:

To Hon. Clyde Shropshire, vice consul, American legation, Paris: In order to obviate the inconvenience and entanglement arising out of the necessity of the appointment of a successor to Senator Colquitt, I have decided to go out of the list of applicants of prominent Georgians now residing in the State who are seeking the position, and to ask you to accept the appointment. I am firm in my belief that your selection will be happily received by the people of Georgia, and I respectfully

and earnestly request that you notify me of your acceptance of the appointment. As the Governor's signature was attached to the dispatch, Mr. Shropshire had every reason to think it genuine, and he accordingly informed some of his friends in Paris of the honor that had come to him. Congratulations were in order, and numerous bottles of champagne were sacrificed on the occasion. Mr. Shropshire lost no time in cabling his acceptance of the appointment, and it was with difficulty he was made to understand that he had been made the victim of an April fool joke. Such jokes are impertinent almost to the degree of brutality, but some people are so constituted that they almost invite them.

Dispatches from Oklahoma give "Red Moon" as the name of the native gentleman at the head of the Indian uprising in that country. "Red Moon" is clearly a hasty mistranslation. "Blood-on-the-Moon" must be the correct version.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

No False Pride. First Populist Leader-Ain't you takin' a good deal of risk in shavin' off your Second Populist Leader-I guess I'll resk

it. I ain't ashamed to let no man see the

marks of honest toil on my jaw. A Bit of Bunco.

Hungry Higgins-Wot you got in

Weary Watkins-Socks. Hungry Higgins-Socks?

Weary Watkins-That's what. I've made all of t'ree bones on dem socks already dis afternoon, lettin' de hoboes guess what I had at 10 cents a guess. Dey wasn't a one of 'em come within a mile of it.

How It Is Done. The Inquisitive One-Would it be a betray-

al of an office secret to tell me how you select your poems? Magazine Editor-I guess I may tell you. We first submit them to the janitor, and from him they are passed on up through the various grades of employes till they reach the editor in chief. If the poem is of such character that any one of the censors understands it, it is rejected.

A Little Argument. "What's the matter, Uncle Mose?" was asked, as the old man came limping in with his head in bandages and his arm

"Des a little argyment about puttection

an' free trade, dat's all."

"H'm. How did it wind up?" "Well, you see, I wus puttection up to de time dat Johnson niggah, what is younger dan me and about fohty poun' heabbier. got on my naick. Atter dat I 'cluded dat it wuz healfler to lean towards free trade. It's des about a standoff, dough. Johnson didn' git a-hold ob me untwell I had made sich a good puttectionis' out'n dat little

dried heckleberry coon dat he won't git

out o' bed fer a week." The Mystery of Appendicitis.

Philadelphia Telegraph. Many uninformed people are doubltless surprised to read in the papers that although both Norman L. Munroe and his son were operated on for appendicitis, no foreign substance was found in the appendix of either of them. The notion is widely prevalent that appendicitis is always caused by the lodgment of an orange seed, a grape seed, or something of that kind in this intestinal appendage, producing inflammation. This is not the fact. Cases have been found in which foreign substances were found in the appendix, but, according to a surgeon who has performed nearly 200 operations for removal of the appendix, such cases are comparatively few. The prevailing opinion among those who are wise on this subject is that appendicitis is caused by a microbe. but the investigations have not advanced far enough to enable this to be determined with accuracy. It is believed that many cases formerly supposed to be acute colic were really cases of appendicitis.

Cantious Breckinridge.

Chicago Herald. Defendant Breckinridge, it will be noticed, is particularly careful to state in his testimony that Mrs. Blackburn is "mistaken in her recollection"-not that she doesn't tell the truth. This attitude may be due to respect and consideration that Papa Breckinridge feels for the venerable lady. Then, again, it may be attributed to the fact that Brother-in-law Blackburn bas postponed his union with the church until Pollard trial is over. So long as Mr. Blackburn is in the bonds of inquity it might be unhealthy to impugn the veracity his female relatives.

Dr. Buckley's Opinion. New York Advocate.

Works of fiction as read, except for recreation after earnest work, or in times of physical and mental languor, or studied for style, are but the crutches of weak minds. Will Grow Harder.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle

It is sometimes difficult to get a Democratic quorum in Washington, but it will be still more difficult at next fall's elections. His Great Mistake. Milwaukee Journal.

Republican Senators Begin a Fight Against the Tariff Bill.

They Resent Mr. Harris's Effort to "Railroad" the Measure by Insisting on a Quorum Being Present.

HILL, MURPHY AND IRBY AID

By Voting with the Minority to Adjourn the Senate.

Senator Peffer Makes a Speech-Representative Springer's Plan to Secure a Quorum in the Lower House.

WASHINGTON, April 6.-What looks like a determined fight against the tariff bill was begun in the Senate to-day. It was so obstinate that Senator Harris said he regarded it as a fillbuster. Senator Aldrich had just moved that the Senate adjourn upon the development of the lack of a quorum on a roll call on a motion to go into executive session. Senator Aldrich retorted that there was no purpose on the Republican side of resorting to filibustering. The proceedings throughout the day had been of a nature to remind a spectator of the extra session. The motion to adjourn made by Senator Aldrich, that by Senator Hill to adjourn till Monday, and Senator Aldrich's motion executive session, the call quorum and other proceedings of a like character, together with the fact that a roll call was demanded by one side or the other on all the motions of this character became a part of the record, but necessarily no official note was taken of the conference on both sides of the chamber and of other transactions of a character to show that the tariff contest has reached an acute stage.

Sentors Voorhees, Jones, Harris and Mc-Pherson, Democratic members of the finance committee, were in whispered conversation a considerable part of the afternoon after the close vote on Senator Hill's motion to adjourn, and the Republican leaders on the qui vive to discover the import of the conference. They at last, whether through inference or information, concluded that the Democratic leaders were preparing a scheme for the reading of the tariff bill, which was afterwards proved to be correct, and this the Republicans resolved to antagonize. They do not want the bill read at length, for if this should be done it would afford opportunity for a parliamentary coup like that which occurred on the seigniorage bill. Whether the plans of the Democrats were correctly divined or not, the Senate adjourned, amid a confusion of fruitless efforts to obtain a quorum an hour and a half in advance of the usual time, Mr. Harris having asked Mr. Morgan to withdraw a motion for an executive session in order that the bill might be read just before the lack of a

quorum developed. The close vote upon Senator Hill's motion to adjourn until Monday, the fact that he, a Democrat whose position with reference to the bill is doubtful, offered the motion, and the additional fact that he was joined in the vote in his support of the motion by two other Democrats, and that there were other Democrats absent and either paired for the motion or not paired at all, all combined to render the proceedings significant, and some of the Democratic members of the finance committee evidently looked upon it as ominous. The Republicans present voted solidly for the motion to adjourn over. The four Populists. Senator Stewart alone excepted. voted in the affirmative. The Republican vote is significant of solid opposition. Senators Hill. Irby and Murphy voted with the Republicans and Senator Brice was paired favorably for the bill. Senators McPherson, Call and Faulkner were absent unpaired. Senators Gorman, Caffery and Blanchard, who are not supposed to be entirely satisfied with the bill, voted with their party against adjournment, and Senof New Jersey, and Senator

Gibson, of Maryland, who are included in the same category, were paired against the motion. It would have required but two votes to change the result, and the Republicans declared that if another vote had been taken on the same proposition they could have obtained the necessary The Republicans concluded from the day' proceedings that it was the purpose of the Democrats to press the bill from this time forward, while the Democrats profess see an intention on the part of the Repub

licans to delay consideration as long as possible, and to even resort to filibuster if necessary to accomplish that result. The Democrats confess that they will crowd the bill along as rapidly as possible and not permit any delay which is not absolute-

Proceedings in Detail.

WASHINGTON, April 6.- The policy of delay by the minority of the Senate was made manifest to-day when, before the conclusion of the reading of yesterday's journal, Mr. Chandler made the point of no quorum and the roll was called, showing that four Senators less than a quorum were present. Then there was a delay of fifteen minutes before a quorum was secured. Finally the reading of the journal was concluded and the routine business was proceeded with.

Among the petitions presented was one from the millers of St. Louis, which was presented by both the Missouri Senators. praying for the retention of the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law

An interesting test of strength was de veloped by Senator Hill's motion that when the Senate adjourn to-day it should be until Monday. The Republicans jumped at the idea and seconded the motion, and even Senator Harris's request that the motion be withdrawn had no effect, so he manded the yeas and nays, in which de mand he was seconded by Senator Vest. As the roll call progressed it became evident that the vote would be close, and when it was announced as 25 to 26 a sigh of relief escaped from the Democrats. The vote was, with few exceptions, a party vote. The Republicans voted for the motion and Senators Hill and Murphy, of New York, and Irby, of South Carolina, voted with them, and Senator Brice, of Ohio, was paired in favor of the motion. Of the Populists, Stewart voted with the Republicans and Allen, Kyle and Peffer with the Democrats.

The resolution introduced some time ago by Senator Wolcott looking to the drafting of a treaty with Mexico by which the United States should coin silver dollars at its mint was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Teller said, after he had made a few remarks, he would ask to have it lie over until Monday, as Senator Wolcott was absent. Mr. Teller then briefly addressed the Senate in favor of the resolution.

Senator Lodge delivered a ringing speech in support of the resolution, urging its passage because the experiment was worth trying, while it could do no harm. Senator Dubois followed in support of the reso-

The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the resolution went over without action, and the tariff bill was laid before the Senate. There was a very slender attendance of Senators upon the floor when Mr. Peffer rose to speak on the tariff question, and this number dwindled by degrees until by half past 2 o'clock there was only a corties. So long as the solid South can elect value of goods being underrated in the in
President by the aid of two or three voices, it would be eligible to lay specific.

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resumed his speech. In the course of his speech Mr. Peffer said: "The chairman of the finance committee denounced protection as robbery. How can he support this bill? His speech was an arraignment of his colleagues and an apology for hunself. When tariff reformers bring us free wool and leave such burdens on the clothing of men and women who perform the manual labor of the country, may we not inquire where the line is to be drawn between a tariff for revenue only and the 'culminating atrocity of class legislation?' The Populists have no tariff plank in their platform. We view the subject from the st napoint of taxation. We understand that the levying of tariff duties is a tax upon the people, and we would make the burden as light as possible. We look upon this subject through the eyes of the workingman. We study it from the standpoint of the poor and lowly. The wealthy and proud can take care of themselves.

"The Populists believe in a graduated income tax, and regard it as the most equitable system of taxation. While politicians juggle with the tariff, statesmen ought to make it a matter of pusiness. We do not believe in abandoning wholly the present system. I take it that professed tariff reformers do not see how greatly their prac-tice contrasts with their theory; they mean well, but lack courage only. Protection, as taught by our fathers, is the proper doctrine-protection to domestic industries. Only such industries as can be made national, employing large numbers of people, should be protected, and that only long enough to establish them. After that, save the market for them, and no more. Bounties, in many cases, are better than cheaper

Senator Peffer had proceeded for two hours when Senator Gallinger suggested that he be allowed to suspend his remarks and conclude at the next meeting of the Senate. Senator Peffer assented to this, but asserted that he was not speaking against time, and did not desire to have his speech drifting along over two or three

Mr. Morgan moved that the Senate proceed to consideration of executive business. At the request of Senator Harris he subequently withdrew the motion, and Mr. Harris, stating that the tariff bill had never been read in full, and that the Senate had refused to dispense with its for-mal reading, asked that it be then read, hoping thus to fill in use interim until Mr. Peffer should be ready to proceed. The Republicans thereupon began dilatory tactics. Mr. Aldrich moved that the Senate go into executive session, and Mr. Harris demanded the yeas and nays, which showed the absence of a quorum. Mr. Aldrich's motion being voted down, there was a roll call, which disclosed the presence of a quorum. At 4:35 p. m. on motion of Mr. Harris, the Senate adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Postoffice Appropriation Bill Considered-Warring Missionaries.

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- The House went ahead with appropriation bills again today. Some routine business was, however, first transacted. A bill authorizing the city of Hastings, Minn., to construct a wagon bridge across the Mississippi river was

On motion of Mr. Hall, of Minnesota, a bill to fucrease the amount of land in the Yellowstone Park reservation leased for hotel purposes from ten to twenty acres was passed.

A lively tilt occurred between Mr. O'Neill. of Missouri, who was seated last Tuesday, and his Democratic colleague, Mr. Morgan. of Missouri. Mr. O'Neill rose to a question of privilege and read from a newspaper an interview with Mr. Morgan, in which the latter explained as his reason for voting against Mr. O'Neill that there had been an agreement between the contestant and contestee in the case to let the plain intent of the voter count. "Mr. O'Neill could not break that agreement," Mr. Morgan was quoted as saying, "without dishonor, and he asks too much when he asks us to join him in dishonor." Mr. O'Neill denied that he had entered into such an agreement with Mr. Joy as was represented in the interview. He made a statement and concluded it with a protest against the treat-

ment he had received Mr. Morgan replied: "I had hoped," said he, "that we had had enough of the O'Neill-Joy contested election case. I had hoped that Mr. O'Neill would be content with devoting himself to the duties Mr. Joy was elected to discharge." (Republican applause.) He avowed the authenticity of the interview and read from the record

to show that Mr. O'Neill had violated his The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Hatch in the Chair) and the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was resumed. Mr. Henderson sent to the clerk's desk and had read an appeal to Congress against the further extension of second-class mail privileges. Over 250,000,000 pounds of second-class matter was carried by the mails last year, it said, 5,492 new publications were started last year, and the efficiency of the mail service was crippled by the limitless quantities of second-class mail matter carried. Mr. Loud opposed the amendment on the

ground that it would swamp the department. It would cost the United States, he declared, \$10,000,000 annually. Mr. Loud offered and advocated an amendment to increase the appropriation for railroad transportation from \$25,500,000 to \$25,900,000 on the ground that the former sum would prove inadequate. It was defeated Mr. Dunphy offered as an amendment to the amendment a proviso to prevent the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from doing any of this work. After some further debate in support of the point of order raised against the Dunphy amendment by Mr. Berry, the committee rose, and the House, at 5 o'clock, too a recess until 8

o'cock, the evening session to be devoted

Plan to Secure a Quorum.

to pension bills

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- Many plans have been suggested to secure a quorum of the House when a minority of members oppose any particular measure. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, has prepared a rule which he intends to offer at the first opportunity and endeavor to secure favorable action upon it. It is as follows:

"Whenever, on a yea and nay vote upon any question, the record shows that no quorum has voted, the clerk shall again call the names of those not voting. When the name of any member who is present is called the Speaker shall state the question vote. If he refuses to vote, his name shall be entered on the journal as present and not voting. In determining the result of the vote, those present and not voting shall be counted with those voting in the negative. If those voting and those present and not voting shall be a majority of the whole House, a quorum shall be deemed as constituted and the question shall be decided by the record as thus ascertained. If those voting and those present and not voting shall not constitute a quorum, the Speaker shall immediately issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-arms for the arrest of all members who may be absent without the leave of the House, who, when arrested, shall be brought to the bar of the House, and the Speaker shall state to each member thus brought to the bar of the House the question pending and ask the member how he desires to vote. If he votes he shall be recorded; if not, he shall be recorded as present and not voting; and when a quorum is thus constituted the result

shall be announced "After a quorum appears and the subject matter pending is disposed of, the House may require any member who was arrested, as provided in the rule, to show cause at the bar of the House why he should not be punished for being absent without leave of the House. If a quorum is not constituted as provided herein when the House shall have adjourned or taken a recess, which may be done, in either case, by unanimous consent, the question pending shall the the first business in order when the House again meets. And the members who have not voted or who have not been recorded as present and not voting shall again be called, and those who may be brought to the bar of the House shall also be called upon to vote as if originally present, and the same course shall be pursued as in the first instance until a quorum

British Troops in the United States. Lewiston Evening Journal.

British troops have been rushing through Main for several months, the activity being especially noticeable at present; but no one in Maine has got excited over the matter Indeed, very few knew anything about it until informed by a dispatch Saturday from et. John. These movements, it is said, are in the line of experiments, the British government desiring to find out just how long it would take to get its men and supplies across the continent in event of troub with Russia. A few weeks ago a special train carrying armament and supplies was dispatched from Halifax to Esquimault, B. with instructions to stop for nothing but water and to change engines. There are nine loaded cars on the train, and the trip Canadian Pacific officials, in less than five

Cause for Remembrance.

Colonel Brackinridge cannot recollect